WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating a condition in a mammal comprising the step of administering to said patient a neurotoxin and a neuron growth inhibitor.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said administering step results in the inhibition of neurotransmission of a neurotransmitter.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein said inhibition is temporary.

4. The method of claim 2 wherein said inhibition lasts for at least 6 months.

5. The method of claim 2 wherein said neurotransmission is of neurotransmitter acetylcholine.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the neurotoxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin, tetanus toxin, curare, bungarotoxin, saxitoxin, and tetrodotoxin.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein the neurotoxin is a botulinum toxin.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the botulinum toxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin type A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the botulinum toxin is botulinum toxin type A.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the neuron growth inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of a Trk receptor inhibitor, a Ras inhibitor, a Raf inhibitor, a Rap-1 inhibitor, a MEK inhibitor, an ERK inhibitor, a PKA inhibitor, a PKC inhibitor, a p53 inhibitor, and a growth factor inhibitor.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the neuron growth inhibitor is a MEK inhibitor.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the MEK inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of PD98059, U0126, PD 184352, 2-Cholor-3-(N-succinimidyl)-1,4-naphthoquinone, PD 184352 ARRY-142886, tricyclic flavone, and 2-(2-amino-3-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-4H-[1]benzopyran.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the neuron growth inhibitor is a b-Raf kinase inhibitor.

14. The method of claim 13 herein the neuron growth inhibitor is a b-Raf kinase inhibitor is Rheb, BAY-43-9006, or a Raf kinase inhibitor protein.

15. The method of claim 1 wherein the neurotoxin is administered prior to administration of the neuron growth inhibitor.

16. The method of claim 1 wherein either the neurotoxin or the neuron growth inhibitor is administered locally.

17. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is selected from the group consisting of a localized dystonia.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said localized dystonia is selected from the group consisting of cervical dystonia, embouchure dystonia, oromandibular dystonia, spasmodic dystonia, and writer's cramp.

19. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is a thyroid condition.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein said thyroid condition is selected from the group consisting of hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, Graves' disease, goiter, thyroiditis, cancer, and all other conditions that may result in hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism.

21. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is a neurological disorder.

22. The method of claim 21 wherein said neurological disorder is selected from the group consisting of a migraine headache, chronic pain (e.g., chronic low back pain), chronic muscle pain (e.g., fibromyalgia), stroke, traumatic brain injury, localized pain (e.g., vulvodynia), cerebral palsy, meige syndrome, hyperhydrosis, tremor, achalasia, secondary and inherent dystonias, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, and spasm reflex.

23. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is a muscle injury.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein said muscle injury is selected from the group consisting of contusions (bruises), lacerations, ischemia, strains, and complete ruptures.

25. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is a urological condition.

26. The method of claim 25 wherein said urological condition is selected from the group consisting of pelvic pain, pelvic myofiscial elements, urinary incontinence, prostate disorders, recurrent infection, and urinary retention and bladder dysfunctions.

27. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is an optical condition.

28. The method of claim 27 wherein said optical condition is selected from the group consisting of blepharospasm, strabismus, and Duane's syndrome.

29. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is a dermatological condition.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein said dermalogical condition is selected from the group consisting of the appearance of aging skin, wrinkles, eczema, psoriasis, dermatitis, melonoma, pityriasis, and skin cancer.

31. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is characterized by snoring.

32. The method of claim 1 wherein said condition is a wound.

33. The method of claim 16 wherein said local administration is selected from the group consisting of topically, subdermally, intramuscularly, and subcutaneously.

34. The method of claim 1 wherein said neurotoxin is botulinum toxin type A and is administered at a dose of 0.25-50 units at about every 3 months.

35. A composition for treating or preventing a condition in a patient comprising a neurotoxin and a neuron growth inhibitor.

36. The composition of claim 35 wherein the neuron growth inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of a Trk receptor inhibitor, a Ras inhibitor, a Raf inhibitor, a Rap-1 inhibitor, a MEK inhibitor, an ERK inhibitor, a PKA inhibitor, a PKC inhibitor, a p53 inhibitor, and a growth factor inhibitor.

37. The composition of claim 35 wherein the neuron growth inhibitor is a MEK inhibitor selected from the group consisting of PD98059, U0126, PD 184352, 2-Cholor-3-(N-succinimidyl)-1,4-naphthoquinone, PD 184352 ARRY-142886, tricyclic flavone, and 2-(2-amino-3-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-4H-[1]benzopyran.

38. The composition of claim 35 wherein the neuron growth inhibitor is a b-Raf inhibitor selected from the group consisting of Rheb, BAY-43-9006, and a Raf kinase inhibitor protein.

39. The composition of claim 35 wherein the neurotoxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum toxin, tetanus toxin, curare, bungarotoxin, saxitoxin, and tetrodotoxin.

40. The composition of claim 35 wherein the neurotoxin is botulinum toxin type A.